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## Approved For Release 2001/12/01 GERIA RDB 2-00457R007800380002-6

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Korea

North Eorean Mineral Production, 1945 - 1950

NO. OF PAGES 3

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## SOURCE

- One of the elements of the Soviet occupation program after the war in North Korea was increased output from mines. All mines were ordered to continue producing at their former rate, and increase of production were ordered at Kumhak-tong (127-42, 38-30), Komdok (128-21, 40-36), Songchon (126-22, 39-18), Koksan (126-30, 38-57), and Songhung (126-28, 39-06) mines. With Soviet assistance, Komdok, Koksan, Song-chon, Unchang-dong (125-08, 40-07), and Suan (126-22, 38-47) mines were developed and expanded.
- 2. The economic planning program of 1947 emphasized the increase of gold and silver production and resulted in an output 50 to 70 percent higher than that of the previous year. Other mine products went up 100 to 300 percent as of the same period. To aid in the mining of barium sulphate, talc, monazite, beryl, lead, zinc, graphite, tungsten, magnesite, and columbite, materials were shipped from the USSR to North Korea, including wire rope, compressors, surveying instruments, copper wire, electric fittings, rock drills, research instruments and laboratory equipment, borers, processing chemicals, iron pipa, etc.
- 3. From 1948 to 1949, the planned economic program increased production about 50 percent. Beginning in 1949, the mining of rare and strategic minerals was stressed, and monazite mines such as those of Sinchon, Cholsan, and Taedong were developed.\*
- Among the mines in operation are the following, and their principal products, most of which were sent to the USSR:
  - Magnesite (1203 -- CaO 0.08, 120 40.15, SiO2 0.48)
    Yongyang-ni (128-51, 40-54) mine, Puktuil-myon, Tanchon County, South Hamgyong; NgO3 to 30 percent in unrefined ore.
    Nameye (128-50, 41-13) mine, Nameye-myon, Hyesan County, North Hamgyong; MgO3 content 38 percent in unrefined ore.
  - Barite (BaSOh 97.28, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 0.60, CaO 0.02 MgO 0.08, SiO<sub>2</sub> 2.02) Kumhak-tong mine, Hakpang-ni, Changdo-myon, Kumhwa County.

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- c. Lead and Zinc Komdok mine. Songehen mine, Changnim-ni, Changnim County, South Pyongan.
- d. Graphite (Volatile metal 1.78, C 86.08, Allo, Mi 0.04).

  Kaechon (125-55, 39-46) mine, Mon-ni, Puk-myon, Kaechon County; amorphous,
  C 85 percent.

  Tongbang (126-42, 40-59) mine, Sungbang, Kongin-myon, Kanggye County; crystaline, C 83 percent.

  Chonghak (128-58, 40-51) mine, Chonghak-myon, Maksong County, Morth Mongyong; crystaline, C 80 percent.
- e. Talc: Kumhak-tong mine.
- f. Tungsten (W03 70, Fe0 11.19, Mn0 2.09, Fe0 Mno 5.1).

  Koksan mine, Kanak-ni, Tu-myon, Koksan County; W03 60 percent, associated with quartz, molybdenite, pyrite, zinc-blend, and fluorite.

  Mt. Diamond mine, Sinpung (128-05, 38-43), Dekumgang, Uiyang, Kangwon; W03 60 percent.
- g. Mica (associated with feldspar, dolomite, and granite). Ponyon mine (?Pohyon, 129-11, h1-03), Kilchu County.
- h. Molybdenum (molybdenite and galena).
  Suan (128-22, 38-42) mine, Manchong-ni, Taeo-nyon, Suan County.
- i. Special mines:
  Holgol (126-27, 38-52) mine, unrefined ore has 0.2 percent W03.
  Hard mica, Anak (125-30, 38-30), Sinchon (125-30, 38-21), Pyoksong (125-34, 38-20) area of Hwanghae.
  Molybdenite in various areas around the Suan mine.
- 5. Production of important minerals, by year, was as follows:\*\*

Mine	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	<u>1950***</u>
Kumhwa (Darium sulphate) Kumhwa (talo)	6,000 1,200	1,397	4,224 2,880	4,300	6,500 2,200	3,600 1,600
Kaechon (graphe ite)	13,000	12,490	13,034	25,190	40,000	35,000
Tongbang (graph- ite)	4,450	3,485	4,856	4,800	6,200	5 <b>,0</b> 00
Chonghak (graph- ite)	1,893	58	957	1,22l	<b>€2</b> l₁	1,780
Yongyang (mag- nesite) Koksan (tungster		6,382 1,189	16,512 1,908	25,218 1,979	92,000 2,150	21,62h 920
Ponyon (mica) Suan (molybdenum Songchon (zinc)	100	70 863	116 20 1,524	138 30 1,527	120 1,600	150 1,600
(lead)  Komdok (zinc)  (lead)	504 1,625 1,625	220 81.3 81.3	903 2,594 2,594	1,346 3,600 3,600	1,800 4,700 4,700	1,500 2,850 2,850
Songhung (gold) (copper		1,293 556	1,518 565	1,753 538	2,000 620	1,3hh 600

6. Shipments to the USSR were handled by several methods. Gold and silver were sent through the North Korean Central Bank. According to one bank clerk, these shipments were classified as "harter" and amounted to a billion dollars. Material was handled at night, and was sent through North Korean Labor Party cells; the amount transmitted at each meeting was not known, and no details of forwarding the gold were given.

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7. The amount of export to the USSR in commarison to the amount produced is shown by years as follows:

	Mineral	1945	191,6	1947	191,8	1949	1950
	Barium - produced Sulphate - exported	000 ر6	1,597	li,222 8,000	14,300 14,000	6,500 6,000	3,600 3,000
\	Talc - produced exported	1,200		2,880 2,500	2,600 2,100	2,200 2,500	1,600 1,200
	Magnesite - produced exported	9,500	6,387 5,000	16,512 5,000	25,218 10,000	92,000 100,000	113,624 50,000
	Graphite - produced (amorph) - exported	13,000	12,034	13,034 10,000	25,190 10,000	40,000 20,000	35,000 20,000
	Graphite - produced (crystal) - exported	7,273	3,547 5,000	6,668 6,000	6,864 6,000	8,324 5,000	7.792 5,000
	Tungsten - produced exported	970	1,189 1,000	1,908 2,000	1,993 1,900	2.195 2,100	960 500
	Mica - produced exported	100	70 50	116 50	138 150	mine	closed
	Molybdenite - produced exported		50	20	30 13	120 <b>3</b> 0	150
	Lead - produced exported	3,972	1,699 4,000	6,079 5,000	8,786 8,000	10,270 9,000	8,035 7,000
	Zinc - produced exported	1,625	1,676 2,000	4,257	5,5 <b>1</b> 8 4,000	7,200 6,000	5,370 4,000

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Comment. A discussion of monazite mining in North Korea was given in 25X1A

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Comment. 1950 figures are as of 31 August.

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Comment. The unit of production here was not given.

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Comment. This is as received in English. The period covered was not stated, nor how the figures were arrived at.

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Comment. Figures in this paragraph do not entirely agree with those of paragraph 5. Since no specific source for either set of figures was supplied, the discrepancies cannot be resolved.

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